CONGRESSIONAL.

Thirty-Fifth Congress-First Session.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1858.

SENATE. MEMORIALS, PETTTIONS, ETC.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of Capt. William Paff, of Albany, New York, offering to contribute his id to sustain the authority of the United States in the aid to sustain the authority of the United States in the Territory of Utah. In presenting this petition, Mr. S. gave an outline of the plan proposed, which was to raise a regiment of one thousand men, in ten companies, to be samed with the Minnie rifle, the memorialist to be colonel of the regiment, and the field officers and staff to be appointed by him, the officers of the line to be elected by the respective companies, and the pay to be that of the officers and soldiers of the United States army, the by the respective companies, and the pay to be that of the officers and soldiers of the United States army, the term of service being the duration of the difficulties with the Mormons, whom he is to assist in subduing. He also proposes that \$20 scree of land shall be given to each officer and soldier in that service, on condition that he becomes an actual resident in the Territory. Mr. S. farther stated that the gentleman making this proposition was a man of character and ability, and a patriotic citizen. The petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affales.

Mr. WRIGHT presented the petition of W. W. Bassett, late a master in the navy, praying to be allowed the difference between the pay of a master and that of a lieutenant, for the time that he acted as a lieutenant; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. DURKEE presented the petition of Edson Sherwood and others, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, praying the confirmation of their title to certain lands claimed by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. DIXON presented the petition of Harris & Morgan, late contractors for carrying the mail from New Orleans to Indianola, praying that the Postmaster General may be required by law to settle their accounts upon the principles of equity and justice; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. CHANDLER presented joint resolutions of the legislature of Michigan, in favor of appropriations for the repair of the St. Mary's Falls ship canal, and the improvement of sundry harbors, in that State; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WADE presented the petition of citizens of Mor-

printed.

Mr. WADE presented the petition of citizens of Morwoonty, Ohio, in favor of the passage of the home-ad bill; which was referred to the Committee on Pub-

lic Lands.

Mr. JONES presented two memorials of citizens of Sioux county, Iowa, praying that a grant of public lands may be made to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Missouri river to the western boundary of Nebraska; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate in relation to the reception of a Turkish officer of rank who was expected to visit this country with a view to contract for and superintend the erection of one or more ships-of-the-line for the Turkish navy, in some one of the ship-yards of this country, submitted a report, accompanied by a joint resolution for the reception of Vice Admiral Mehmed Pasha, of the Turkish navy, and to facilitate the objects of his mission in superintending the construction of jects of his mission in superintending the construction of a vessel-of-war in the United States; which was read and passed to a second reading, and the report was ordered to The report states that, in order to procure the infor-

mation required, the committee communicated the resolution to the Secretary of State, and received in reply from him a copy of a letter from the United States minister at Constantinople, informing this government. from him a copy of a letter from the United States min-ister at Constantinople, informing this government of the intention of the Sultan to send Mehmed Pasha, Vice Ad-miral of the Turkish navy, accompanied by other officers, to superintend the construction of a three-decked ship, which the Sultan had ordered to be constructed at one of the ship-yards of the United States, and that the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Sublime Porte had asked of Mr. Spence such letters of recommendation to the officers of our government as would facilitate the objects of his mission. The committee agree with our minister in the mission. The committee agree with our minister in the opinion that this mission is one of interest to our courtry, as affording evidence of the confidence of the Sultan in the skill of our naval architects and mechanics; and in the skill of our haval architects and mechanics; and they think the present occasion is a fit one to renew to the Sultan the evidences of our good will and friendly feeling by giving this high officer an appropriate recep-tion. Reference is made to the reception given under the sanction of Congress to Amin Bey, an officer of the Turk-ish navy, who came to this country several years since, to travel for general information, with the sanction of his government.

Mr. M. made a few remarks on the subject, stating that an appropriation would be necessary, which he presumed would be made hereafter for this purpose. In the case of Amin Bey, ten thousand dollars had been appropriated, about half of which was unexpended and returned

the treasury.

Mr. BIGGS objected to such expenditures, especially

in the present condition of the treasury.

Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted an adverse report on the claim of Jane Storcham.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. FOSTER asked and obtained leave to introduc Mr. FOSTER asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to extend an act approved the 3d day of February, 1853, entitled "An act to continue half-pay to certain widows and orphans;" which was read twice and refer-red to the Committee on Pensions.

On motion by Mr. HALE, a resolution was adopted in-structing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of adopting into the navy of the United States Blunt's patent for detaching boats from their avits in a heavy sca-way.

Mr. WILSON submitted the following resolution

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, request to inform the Seaste what officers of the ariny, if any, belonging to several regiments in service in the field or at remote or frontie dions, are new absent from duty, and the cause of such absence.

Mr. EVANS, from the Committee to Audit and Con-Mr. EVANS, from the Committee to Audit and Con-trol the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred a resolution directing payment to Cornelius Wendell for twenty thousand copies of the Opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dred Scott vs. John F. A. Sanford, reported

an amendment to the same, directing the payment to Mr. Wendell of the sum of \$6,150, as compensation in full, including the copyright and all other charges. Mr. SEWARD called for the yeas and mays on the adoption of the resolution, stating that he should vote against it on the ground of his disapprobation of those continuous.

Mr. HALE thought it objectionable to print a docu-tion this manner, which was not a Senate document. Mr. WILSON said he should vote against the resolu-

tion, because he disapproved of the manner in which the printing was originally ordered. Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend the amendment of the committee by adding the fellowing:

Resolved, That, in ordering the same to be printed, this body do n Metolead, That, in ordering the same to be printed, this body do not intend in any manner to seanction or concer in the opinions expressed by several of the judges, that Congress transcended its constitutional powers in passing the eighth section of the act for the admission of the Rate of Missouri, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, nor in any manner to safiction the opinion that the constitution of the United States of its own force carries the law of slavery into any State or Ter-

Mr. D. said he would not discuss this matter now, but mr. D. said he would not discuss this matter now, but at some future time he should probably take occasion to do so; and he would then endeavor to show that the doc-trine laid down in that decision, that the constitution of the United States of its own force carries slavery into any Territory or sees. Territory or any State, was the most momentous doctrine that had ever been promulgated before the American people—a doctrine which concerned not only the Territories of the United States, but which, if it was true, also carried slavery into every State of the Union. The constitution of the United States is the paramount law of every State; and if that instrument recommendations stitution of the Children States is the parameter have as every State; and if that instrument recognises slaves as property in the same manner that horses are property, no State constitution or State law can abolish it or prohibit State constitution or State law can abolish it or prohibit its introduction. Thus this was a question which rises in importance above all other questions, and overrides them all; and this was to become the great issue for the next

all; and this was to become the great seal that years in this country. For one, he could not consent in any manner whatever to sanction that doctrine by publishing these opinions by order of the Senate.

Mr. SLIDELL said he should have no objection to the amendment of the senator from Wisconsin if he would say that this publication was neither intended to sanction are to impure those opinions.

may that this publication was neither intended to sanction nor to impugn those opinions.

Mr. HUNTER opposed the amendment on the ground that it would be setting a precedent which might be troublesome hereafter. If this resolution should be nedopted, hereafter, whenever any document should be ordered to be printed which might contain any objectionable matter in the opinion of any senator, it would be deemed necessary that he should offer a resolution disa-

vowing it. He did not regard the vote on ordering this printing to be paid for as binding any man to those opinions; and he hoped the question would not be decided on such grounds. It might be objected to as a matter of propriety, or on the score of the expense; but he hoped no such precedent would be set as would be contained in the amendment. He should vote against it, if it was an amendment declaring that the Senate did agree with the continuous in that case.

nendment that case.

Mr. HAMLIN regarded this payment as a palpable vio lation of the compensation net passed by the last Con-gress, which provided that thereafter any books furnish-ed in this way should be paid for out of the compensation

members.
The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. scourres, it was not agreed to year 19, nays 33—as

Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Shdell, Thomson of New Jerrey, Toombe Wright, and Yulee—38.

Mr. STUART stated that, if he had voted on the amendment of the senator from Wisconsin, he should have voted in the affirmative. He agreed with the construction of the law given by Mr. Harin, and should therefore vote against the payment.

Mr. HALE wanted to know whether it would not be practicable to get the opinion of the Supreme Court on the question whether this payment would be a violation of the compensation act or not. [Laughter.] And he did not think the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court had any more right to a copyright for that work than for speeches made in this body.

Mr. BENJAMIN stated the grounds for the allowance. He thought the reporter had a fair claim upon the equitable consideration of the Senate, because he depended for his compensation upon the sale of his work; and if the Senate took more than half of one of his volumes and distributed it gratuitously, that would of course diminish his sales.

Mr. CAMERON intended to vote for the resolution on

the ground that the public printer had executed the work in good faith, and it would be unjust to deprive him of the compensation due for labor performed

work in good latth, and it would be unjust to deprive him of the compensation due for labor performed. Mr. PUGH did not regard this payment as any viola-tion of the compensation act; but he did not like the word "copyright" in the resolution. On motion by Mr. BENJAMIN, the resolution was

modified by omitting the word "copyright;" so that the compensation should be "in full for all charges." The question being taken, the resolution reported by the committee, as modified, was agreed to—yeas 33, ays 12—as follows :

mays 12—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Clay, Davis, Dixon, Evans, Fitch, Fitz-patrick, Feter, Green, Haie, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Kennedy, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Südell, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright, and Yulec—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fool, Hamilia, Harian, Seward, Stuart, Sammer, Trumbull, Wade, and Witson—12. THE ARMY BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to in

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the military establishment of the United States, the question pending being on the motion of Mr. Tooms, to amend the bill by striking out the first section.

Mr. DAVIS resumed and concluded his remarks in advocacy of the bill which he commenced yesterday.

Mr. HOUSTON addressed the Senate at some length, in the course of his remarks expatiating on the wrongs of the Indians, and the inhumanity which has been practised towards them. If one thousand mounted rangers were allowed to protect the frontier of Texas, the government might withdraw all their regular troops at once. ernment might withdraw all their regular troops at once and he would ask no further protection. Mr. DAVIS replied to the objections of the senator

rom Texas.

Mr. TOOMBS briefly, advocated the adoption of his amendment, explaining the reasons why he preferred vol-unteers to a regular force. He styled the army a despotism, and cautioned senators, in view of the history of twenty centuries, to beware of it. Mr. DAVIS replied that the history of twenty centu-

ries contained no American history, and therefore the reference had no application to our institutions. No danger to our liberties could ever arise from the small er of men that were employed in the military service of this country.

Mr. IVERSON stated that if the amendment of the

senator from Georgia should be rejected, and the first section of the bill retained, the Committee on Military Affairs would withdraw the second section, which au-thorizes an increase of the number of privates in each company of the army serving in the field, or at remote and frontier stations, to any number not exceeding nine ty-six.

The question being taken on the motion to strike out

commissioned officers of the United States army shall be by regiments or corps, instead of by arms of service, as now regulated and provided in certain cases. Without taking the question, the Senate adjourned un-til Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced that he had appointed on the committee authorized by the resolution of Mr. Haskix, of New York, to investigate the sale and purchase of Wilkins or Willett's Point, New York, the following centlemen : Messis. Haskin, of New York : Hopkins, Virginia; Wood, of Maine; Florence, of Pennsylvania and Hall, of Massachusetts.

The SPEAKER also announced the select committee WOOD, of Maine; FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania

The SPEAKER also announced the select committee on the President's message on the subject of the admission of Kansas to consist of the following-named gentlemen: Messrs. Harris, of Illinois; Stephens, of Georgia; Morrill, of Vermont: Lexcher, of Virginia; Wade, of Ohio: Quitman, of Mississippi; Winslow, of North Carolina; Braner, of New York; White, of Pennsylvania; Walberdoe, of Michigan; Anderson, of Missouri; Stevesson, of Kentucky; Adrais, of New Jersey; Buffinon, of Massachusetts; and Russell, of New York.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill further to amend an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes, the question being on the motion of Mr. Clark, of New York, that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the

state of the Union Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, concluded his remarks. He asked for an opportunity of moving to strike out the ninth section of the bill, because he believed it was better to leave the bill as it stood than to adopt an uncertain experiment. He was hardly disposed to agree with gentlemen on the propriety of sending the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for he thought that a bill of some kind ought to

Mr. WHITELEY, of Delaware, said he could not vote for the bill under any circumstances as it stood. It would break down the canals, and create an additional

horde of office-holders.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, demanded the previous question; which was seconded—ayes 102, noes not counted.

Mr. WASHBURNE then closed the debate, replyin the remarks that were made in opposition to the bill.

The question was then taken on the motion that the
bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and it was agreed to yeas 113, nays 78 as follows:

was agreed to—yeas 113, mays 78—as follows:

YEAS—Mesers. Anderson, Atkins, Barkedale, Bahop, Blair, Becco
Boyce, Brayton, Bryan, Barns, Clark of New York, Clark of Bleson
Clay, Clemons, Clingman, Cobb, Graig of Memourt, Craige of North C
rolina, Crawford, Curry, Curtie, Bavis of Indiano, Isvis of Mass
supp. Banniok, Dowledl, Edmundoon, Ediott, English, Fanikne
Florence, Eoley, Gartiell, Gillie, Gilmer, Goode, Greenwood, Grobeck, Islal of Obio, Haskin, Hatch, Bill, Hoard, Bropkins, Housto
Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Kolly, Lama
Lawrence, Letter, Maskin, Hatch, Bill, Hough, Broad, Hopkins,
Hoyser, Jackson, Maynard, Miles, Miller, Millson, Montgomory, Moor
Morgan, Moree of Manie, Mott, Murray, Niblack, Nichols, Parke
Pendieton, Psytos, Pholps, Phillips, Pottle, Powell, Quitman, Read
Reagan, Reily, Ricand, Raifm, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, ScalSearing, Seward, Shaw of North Carolina, Shorter, Sickley, Sing
ton, Rejimer, Sananon, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart of Marylan
Talbot, Taylor of Louisians, Thompson, Tompkins, Trippe, Walio
Watkins, While, Wintelny, Winshow, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright
Georgia, Wright of Tennessee, and Zolinoffer—113.

NAYS—Moszrs. Abbott, Andrews, Avery, Bennett, Billinghur,
Bingham, Bliss, Buffinton, Barlingame, Campbell, Cae, Chaffee, Cla
Cragin, Danrell, Bavidson, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Jon

Dawes, Deau, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, diugs, Gilman, Gooch, Goodwin, Hal-kins, Hickman, Howard, Kellogg,

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, from the select con

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, from the select committee appointed to investigate the alleged expenditure of money by Lawrence, Stone, & Co. to influence the legislation of Congress, submitted the following report:

The select committee appointed to investigate the charges against the members and officers of the last Congress, growing out of the dishursement of any sun of moneys by Lawrence, Stone, & Co., or other person, now report, that on the Sit day of February, A. B. Bös, John W. Walcott, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, was called and aworn as a witness, and was examined by said committee, and amongst other matters not material to the matter which the committee now desire to bring to the attention of the House, testified as follows:

Answer - I has not .

Question — Were you ever authorized by any of them to make any promises of future benefits in the event of the passage of that act?

Answer - I was not.

Question — Did you, after the close of the last session of Congress, receive from the manufacturers, either in Boston or claewhere, any funds, money, negotiable securities, or snything of that sort, to be used in that way?

Answer — No, sir.

Question — Did you at any time during the months of March or April, 1857, receive from Mr. Stone any negotiable securities, or money, or credits of any kind?

Answer — Never. Never for any such purpose as that, either directly or indirectly.

Question — Did you receive at any time in the early part of March a considerable sum of securities for any purpose?

Answer — Never for any purpose connected with the tariff, either to be paid to members of Congress for the purpose of influencing their action, or to be paid to their agents.

Question — Nor for their benefit?

Answer — Nor for their benefit, either directly or indirectly.

Question — Nor in satisfaction of previous arrangements or prom-

Question.—Bid you ever for any purpose?
Answer.—Well, that would be a matter of strictly private business. I did not for the purpose of halloancing members of Congress or their agents.

Whereupon the witness asked for time to consult counsel in regard to his obligation to answer the question last propounded to him, which was granted.

That on the Hith instant the witness again appeared before said committee, and submitted the following as his answer to raid question, and peremptorily refused to make any other or further answer thereto:

Question.—Bid you receive from the firm of Lawrence, Stone, & Co., some time in March last, a sum of securities or money of the amount of \$50,000—more or less?

Answer.—I did not in March last, nor at any other time, receive from Lawrence, Stone, & Co. any money or securities of any amount for the part congress, upon the tariff or any other act or measure considered by Congress, or before it, or contemplated to be before it. Nor did I ever pay, or promise to pay, directly or indirectly, any money or securities or services in the passage of, or to influence has action in, relation to the tariff or any other law. Nor did I ever give any money or securities to any person for the purpose of budge paid to any officer or member of any my money or securities to any person for the purpose of budge paid to any officer or member of Congress, for his vote or member of Congress for his vote or influence has action in, relation to the tariff or any other law. Nor did I ever give any money or securities to any person for the purpose of budge paid to any officer or member of Congress for his vote or influence, directly or indirectly, upon any act under the consideration of Congress. Nor have I any knowledge that any such act or thing was done by any other para of the purpose of budge paid to any officer or member of Congress for his vote or influence, directly or indirectly, upon any act under the consideration of Congress. Nor have I any knowledge that any such act or thing was done by any of

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1858. Washingros, D. C., Feb. 11, 1858.

Your committee having heretofore had evidence that the firm of Jawrence, Stone, & Co. had early in March, 1857, paid to the said John W. Wolcott the sum of \$55,000 in two payments, one of \$35,000, and the other of \$25,000, which constituted a part of the charge of \$87,000, which appeared from the books of Jawrence, Stone, & Co., and to have been expended in procuring the passage of the tariff of 1857, believe it very material and important to the elucidation of the matter referred to them to know from Mr. Wolcott whether he admits the receipt of any such sum; and, if so, how it was expended, that the House and the country may judge whether it was designed to induce the legislation of Congress or not. Your committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resoleda, That the Speaker be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to issue his warrant to the Sergsant-at-Arms of this House, but to a regular ways.

ty-six.

The question being taken on the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, it was not agreed to—yeas 25, nays 26—as follows:

YEAS—Mesers Bell, Chandler, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolit the, Durkee, Fersenden, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Johneson Ginemesce, King, Pearce, Pugh, Simmens, Sammer, Toombe, Trumbull, Wate, and Wilson—25.

NAYS—Mesers, Aled, Beyard, Egges, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Clay, Davis, Evans, Fitch, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Folk, Schastian, Seward, Sidell, Stuart, Thomson of New Jersey, Wright, and Yules—26.

Mr. BIGGS moved to amend the first section of the bill by adding a proviso that after two years from the passage of this act, or sooner if the exigencies of the public service will permit, it shall be the duty of the President to reduce the military establishment, so as not to exceed the number of companies, either of officers or privates, as now authorized by existing laws; which was agreed to.

The second section of the bill was then stricken out.

Mr. STUART moved to strike out the fourth section of the bill, which provides that hereafter regular promotions to vacancies occurring in the regimental grades of commissioned officers of the United States army shall

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky hoped that the question might be passed over informally to-day to come up to-morrow, when they would be better prepared to con-

sider it.
Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, thought it was time Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, thought it was time for the House to establish some rule by which they should be governed, or they must abandon the investigation. It was time now that they should have power to compel a refractory witness to disclose testimony. The question which had been propounded to the witness was eminently proper, and he would ask if any gentleman, whether lawyer or not, would stand up and allow a witness to substitute his own judgment for that of the committee. It was the duty of the House to clothe the committee with all the powers of the House to compel him to answer the questions categorically.

Mr. PURVIANCE, of Fennsylvania, said the witness had obstinately refused to answer, and it would be idle to ask a second question. It appeared that \$58,000 was paid to this man, and he refused to testify as to the manner in which he had disbursed it. The House had a right to know whether he had disbursed it, and the

ner in which he had disbursed it. The House had a right to know whether he had disbursed it, and the names of the parties who had received it.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee asked, but did not receive, consent to submit a motion that the report of the committee be printed, and its further consideration be postponed until some hour to-morrow.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, said the case presented no

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, said the case presented no legal question of privilege to excuse the witness from answering the questions propounded to him by the committee. The witness had not even answered the question propounded by the committee, but had replied to a series of questions never propounded to him by the committee. If he desired to rely upon the ground that his answer might criminate himself, let him make that point. Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, thought the issue had been fairly decided by the witness. He had tendered his answer under advice of counsel, and declined to answer a simple, direct question. It was now for the

tendered his answer under advice of counsel, and declined to answer a simple, direct question. It was now for the House to determine whether, under these circumstances, they would accept the answer. Under these circumstances, he thought it was unwise—nay, more, an indignity—for the House to delay its action. The time had arrived when it was incumbent upon the House to exercise its authority. It was immaterial whether the questions are recovered to the country of the tion was proper or improper; it was propounded unde the authority of the House by the committee, and it wa the authority of the House by the committee, and it wa not for the witness to take the position that, in his opin not for the winess to take the proper ion, it was improper. The question was clearly a proper and pertinent one, and the witness should at once be summoned before the House and the question propound-

ed to him.

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, said he knew nothing abou Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, said he knew nothing about
the witness and cared little, but the laws of the country
ought to be respected, and the House should not, because
they possessed the arbitrary power, exercise it. He contended that the witness had not been guilty of contempt.
Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, thought that the witness
should be made to answer. He would have him brought
up, and, if he refused to answer, he would have him imprisoned.

prisoned.

Mr. BOWIE, of Maryland, argued that the witness had not been guilty of contempt, and that the proceeding was an infringement upon the rights of citizens.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, sent to the Clerk's desk the following resolution: which was read for information: Whereas John W. Wolcott, duly summoned before a select committee of this House, appeared before said committee, and refused to a swer and testify upon certain matters pending before said committee.

herefore,
Racked, That the Speaker of this House be requested to certify the
acts to the proper district attorney of the United States, according to
be statute in such case provided.

Mr. MOORE said, unless the House sustained the com-

mittee in its attempt to bring to light this transaction, he, for one, should ask to be excused from serving longer upon it. They had endeavored diligently to bring the matter to light, and it was due to the country that full power should be given to push the investigation.

Mr. SICKLES, of New York, then moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting "That the witness be again subpensed before the committee, and that the interrogatory in question be again propounded to him by the committee, and that if he shall not then answer the same directly and fully, that the Speaker, upon the report of the committee to that effect, shall issue his warrant for the arrest of the witness, and that he forthwith be brought before the House to show cause why he shall not be punished for that contempt."

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, said the discussion fully demonstrated that the House was not ready to act upon the question, and therefore he hoped that its further consideration might be postponed until some hour to morrow.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New Jersey, moved that the House adjourn ; which motion was not agreed to ayes 61, noce

95.

The previous question was then called and sustained, and the amendment of Mr. Sickles rejected; after which the resolution reported by the committee was adopted. And then, at 5 minutes past 4 o'clock, the House ad-

EXTRAORDINARY SUBGICAL OPERATION—THE DUMB MADE TO SPEAK.—A few days since we stated that a burglar had been detected in a private house in Chapel street, who, when taken to the police office, played dummy and feigned fits. His counsellor could not get one word out of him. He was committed to jail, where he remained several days in the same condition, refusing to speak, and indulging in "fits" frequently. The jailor, Saturday, called on Dr. B. P. Staats, to visit him and to prescribe for him. As soon as the doctor entered, the fellow had a very severe fit and fell on the floor. The doctor, however, noticed that in falling he took good care of his head, and from this and other circumstances made up his very severe fit and fell on the floor. The doctor, however, noticed that in falling he took good care of his head, and from this and other circumstances made up his mind that he was an impostor; and, as he had seen many, and none as yet had got the start of him, he concluded to give this fellow a good trial. He commenced as follows: He told the jailor he was very glad to got hold of just such a case; that this was no imposition, but that it was a fair case of epilepsy, and that of late a new remedy had been discovered—viz: laryngotomy—and that it had proved useful in all who survived the operation; (this was all in the presence of the impostor;) but he was sorry to say that about one-half who were operated upon died from exhaustion; yet, as this subject belonged to the county, and would fetch more when dead than alive at the medical college, he saw no reason why the operation should not be performed, and that, to make it certain, he would also remove a portion of the back part of the tongue; for he believed it was the enlargement of the tongue, pressing on the trachea, that caused all the difficulty.

The doctor then told the sheriff to have a long table, some warm water, sponges, and a cord to tie him with, recallings he these of clock. Saturday affernors, when

The doctor then told the sheriff to have a long table, some warm water, sponges, and a cord to the him with, in readiness by three o'clock Saturday afternoon, when he, in company with Dr. March, would perform the operation. Saturday afternoon came: about 15 minutes before the time appointed, the deaf and dumb man began to walk around the hall of the jail, looking about and walking as well as any one. Three o'clock came; and the doctor, as usual, was on the spot. As soon as dumby saw him he had another fit. Two long benches were placed side by side and dumby was laid on his back upon them. The doctor stripped off his coat, loosened the prisoner's shirt and vest, placing his head in a proper position; took a pencil and marked a circle on his throat about 2 inches in diameter. He next pinched the skin with a forceps. All this the dumby endured with but little winking. The doctor inquired if Doctor March had arrived, and when he was answered "No," remarked that he should wait no longer. He then rolled up his sleeves, took out his instruments in full view of the prisoner, and took out his instruments in full view of the prisoner, said to the jailor: "Search him and see if you can said to the jailor: "Search him and see it you can ind
out his name, so that if he dies under the operation we
may publish his name." The jailor found nothing. The
doctor then took hold of the scalpel, when dumby began
to think he was in carnest. The doctor, seeing this, turned to him and spoke quickly, asking "how long have you
been deaf and dumb?" Then remarked that, as he showed
evident signs of being cured, he would defer the operation for the present and that when he got him in the tion for the present, and that when he got him in the penitentiary he would give him the benefit of the water cure.—Albany Argus, Feb. 8th.

hesitate to use strong express e and Times of Arron Burr. Witness the following: "Of almost unequalled interest."

"More exciting than romance."

Ris a poor compliment to say that this life is as interesting an anovel."

"Of intense interest."

"His a not a dull page in it."

"His not a dull page in it."

"His not a dull page in it."

"His not a dull page in it."

"Howe deeply interest ing—fascinating."

"Most deeply interesting—fascinating."

"Abmost a model hiography."

"Likely to run a race with 'Under Tom."

"Likely to run a race with 'Under Tom."

"Likely to empth ago on. The neophe are not less enthusiastic the "Almost a model mography." [Philadelphia Fre"likely for run a race with "Uncle Tom." [N. Y. Eveniga FreAnd so we might go on. The people are not less enthusiastic
the press, however. Three editions have been swept off in six we
and the fourth is now ready.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON. Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

gerous effects produced by a change of water, a visitation to which all be careful in purchasing the scanapps, as the wrose country is noose with countrefelts and imitations. The granine has the proprietor's name on the bottle, cork, and label. For sale by all the druggists and UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Dec 13-d3mif Depot 18 Beaver street, New York.

Barbee's "Coquette." THIS Celebrated piece of Statuary, the production of WILLIAM R. BARREE, of Virginia, has arrived in this city and now on exhibition at 450 Fem. avenue, between Third and Four.

The "Coquette" has received the highest commendations of praise from critics and contoisseurs both in Europe and America, and is now justly ranked among the most brilliant achievements of medern artisis.

Doors open from 9, a. m., till 19, p. m. Admittance 25 cents; seuson tickets \$1.

DARASOLS, BLACK SILKS, &c., OPENED TO-

ARASOLIS, DIACK SILBAS, etc., O'Lected Verday.—I case stylish and new parasols
20 pieces very choice and cheap black silks, in all widths and qualities
200 pieces cambric brilliants, in all grades, assorted
200 pieces white goods, plain and plaid cambrie, plain and plaid
Anseok muclius, jaconets, Swiss fauslins, mull muslins,
and cambric dimities, dotted muslins, &c; in fact, aful
stock of all the best classes of white goods in general and The vast amount of white goods annually passing through our hands emables us to offer them at prices more favorable to the

Consumer.

Our northern and eastern correspondents send us new supplies laily.

One price only, marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser i

rions on this point.

We reserve to ourselves the right to present for payment any bill (made after this date, January 1st, 1858) when we need its

amoint.

In future all accounts will be closed by cash payments. Notes will not be acceptable.

The continued financial derangement and general shortening of cred-tas, and the absence of banking facilities, suggest the propriety of the its, and the anaence of busing sections and the anaence of business as pos-course we adopt.

"It is our purpose to make our trade as near a cash business as pos-sible without disturbing the pleasant relations which have existed be-tween many of our customers and ourselves for a long series of years."

"PERRY & IROTHER,

"Central Stores," west building,
Feb 5—10tdif opposite Centre Market.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

The proprietor begs leave to call the attention of strangers and the citizens of Washington to a very superior article of Holland gin, which he introduced to the American public under the name of Wolfe's Schie

he introduced to the American public under the name of Wolfe's Schie-dam Aromatic Schnapps.

This gin is consuffactured by the proprietor exclusively at his distil-cry in Schiedam, Holland. It is made from the best barley that can be procured in Europe at any cost, and flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh herry, but by the most choice botanical variety of the aromatic Italian jumper berry, whose more viscous extract is dis-tilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a con-centrated lineture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcend-ing is its certifial and medicinal properties any altoholic beverage hereoform known.

hereisfore known.

The proprietor has submitted it to nearly the whole medical faculty
of the United States, and has received answers from about four thou
sand physicians and chemists, who endorse it, over their signatures
as a most desirable addition to the materia medica. Put up in quart and plut bottles, in cases of one dozen each, and for sale by all the respectable druggists and grocers in the United States UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Importer and Manufacturer, Depot No. 22 Beaver street, New York.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, 1858.

Ba'Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, of Philadelphia, is our general travelling cont, assisted by James Debruso, John Collins, J. Harchty, Fonceso, When, John K. Derring, E. A. Evano, R. S. James, T. Ashikan, P.

DAYS, R. T. ROMESTS.

DAYS, R. T. ROMESTS.

Saller, Gro. W. Brax is authorized to collect moneys due the nion Office for subscriptions and advertisements in the District of dumbia.

**BarMr. C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

neral collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. I. Chilas, come Monsies, and Richism Lease. Receipts of either will be good.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

A great deal of interest being taken in what is called the cast of this important committee, we publish the names of the gentlemen who constitute it, with the localities they represent and their political affiliations.

It will be seen that it is an eminently fair committee, as well as an able one. All the various portions of the Union are represented, and all the leading shades of political opinion in the House given a fair expression. We are sure that it will not be within the power of the most captious to object to the material or manner of its constitution, and that the discrimination and fairness of the Speaker will be ommonded by all just minds.

A MANAGE AND AND THE PARTY OF T		
The committee is compose	d of the fol	lowing gen-
tlemen:		
Thos. L. Harris, chairman . Ill	inois	Douglas.
Alexander H. Stephens Ge	orgia	democrat.
	rmont	black-repub
	rginia	democrat.
	io	black-repub
John A. QuitmanMi	ssissippi	democrat.
	orth Carolina.	democrat.
	w York	black-repub
	nnsylvania	democrat.
		black-repub
	ssouri	American.
	ntucky	democrat.
	w Jersey	
		black-repub
		democrat.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY-IT MUST BE PRE-SERVED.

"The federal Union-it must be preserved" vas the sentiment of the patriot statesman whose nemory is immortal, and whose example is worthy of the wisest and best men of the present day.

This preservation cannot be effected if the den ratic party should be destroyed, and it is left, therefore, for the illustrious follower of Jackson, who ow administers the affairs of government, to declare-

The democratic party-it must be preserved. On the support and success of this declaration the afety of the federal Union in a great measure depends. It is the only national organization in the republic; its future is pregnant with the hopes of the present and coming generations. When force peatedly admitted by everybody except those who were marshalled for the great battle that decided the fate of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, valiant soldiers from the North, as well as the South, rallied around the standard of the democratic party, in support of the onstitution and the Union. That was a terrible onflict, lasting through many days and nights. But the troops that fought for the measure were reliable, fixed, immovable; their cause was just; and, armed with right, success perched upon their ban-

As, in desperate struggles, some fall, so it was in this; but they knew "truth, crushed to earth, would rise again," and they gloried in the fight. Grand, indeed, to the close of the fight, was the action of the northern friends of the measure. Friends to the South and to the Union, their noble bearing and disinterested conduct challenged the admiration of every true supporter of constitutional liberty.

What a glorious moral spectacle we now behold in the determined, resolute course of a civil chieftain, whose long life of experience in governmental diairs well befits him to be the great leader of that party which has so often saved the country, as well as to be the Executive of the whole nation! He stands among the last of a race of men (embracing some of the brightest names in our history) whose personal advancement or political intrigue. Called the Kansas subject has been shaped with from its halls, and thus promises peace to a distracted country and the preservation of the great democratic party, without which the permanency of the der the constitution and laws, and to trust the issue with his country. Having taken his position delibthe friends of the Union are strong enough to main- of its passage until now.

tain it against all opposition. be lost. The democratic party must be preserved! in Congress, and all will be well! He, at least, will tution and preserve the laws, he admits no conclufollow him, therefore, at this crisis, is only to follow and breadth of the northern States. the designs of politicians, then, be overshadowed by Governor Wise and the friends of the administra-

the patriotism of statesmen; let the same spirit that guided Calhoun, Webster, and Clay on eventful and memorable occasions be evoked; let a retrospect of our past history, replete with glorious events, which make us proud of our country, be taken, and a contemplation of our Heaven-favored land—then ask who will be the first to build the fires upon the graves of the honored signers of the instrument of iberty and the supporters of the sacred bond of the Union? Who will covet the task of giving to posterity a name that perpetrated an act of suicide and of treason against the hopes of the world?

STREET, STREET

of treason against the hopes of the world?

"The ANTI-LECOMPTON DENCERAIS."—The republicane are very jubilant at the success of Mr Harris's amendment, and very loud in their applause of the democrats who voted in favor of that amendment. Already they claim them as "seceders" or converts to republicanism. Mr. J. B. Haskin, the only democratic member of the New York delegation who voted in favor of Mr. Harris's resolution, is the object of especial laudation, and the so called "victory" is attributed altogether to his vote. We have good reason to believe that Mr. Haskin is not entitled to this unenviable distinction, and that the republicans are mistaken when they fancy that he has deserted his political associates, or meditates falling into the republican ranks. We differ from Mr. Haskin as to the arpediency of the course he has taken, and believe that he good or useful purpose can be accomplished by the inquiry into Kansas matters which will at all compensation the evils which are sure to result from it. But we do not on that account doubt the goodness of his motives, nor believe that he has the remotest idea of abandoning the party whose opinions he has always professed, and by whose suffrages he was elected. On the contrary, we are assured by those who know him intimately, that he is a staunch supporter of the present administration, and that his voting for Mr. Harris's resolution does not in any way warrant the conclusion that he will oppose the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton constitution. There are a few other democrats who voted with Mr. Haskin to whom the above remarks would apply with equal truth. But there are others who, we imagine, have personal ends to answer, and whose open hostility to the administration will be less damaging than their pretended friendship. Outside of Congress there are others of the same stamp. Professing to be democrate, they are always ready to foster any disintegrating movement in that party; and just in proportion to the need there is of their influence The distinction here taken by the Journal of Com-

nerce is doubtless well founded. Some of those who voted for the coalition movement in the House on Monday did not mean, we believe, to leave the democratic party, and will be found sustaining it in the future. As we have heretofore said, various specious reasons were given for the proposed inquiry which doubtless had effect upon members, and per haps led to embarrassing commitments in advance of the vote. We have no idea that such an inquire can be of any practical value, because the control ling facts in the case are already known. It is idle to talk of investigating the authority of the constitutional convention in Kansas, for that has been re follow James Lane, and deny the authority of the whole territorial government. The election on the 21st of December was nearly all on one side, be cause the Topekaites refused to vote. It cannot be pretended, therefore, that the majority vote thrown was not in favor of the constitution as it stands. Nothing, then, remains but the election on the 4th of January, and it is quite difficult to understand how the legality of the convention or the character of the constitution can be affected by the results of an election for local officers. This is our view of the case, but we do not quarrel with others who honest ly think otherwise. We do insist, however, that an important measure should not be unreasonably de layed for the purpose of pursuing a useless inquiry GOVERNOR WISE'S ORIGINAL AND PRESENT RE-

LATIONS TO THE NEBRASKA-KANSAS ACT Governor Wise has again come before the public in an effort, as he himself uniquely expresses it, to save the administration and the democratic national organization. His late Tammany letter was the first blow aimed in that behalf; he now "advances upon his former position," and plants another, though feebler blow, precisely in the same direction.

Gentlemen have discovered of late a singular mode of saving the administration and democratic party. statesmanship rose above the mere consideration of We believe the recent course of Senator Douglas on by the noblest constituency on earth to preside reference to this landable object. Governor Walker over their destiny, to guard their rights, foster their too, has been actuated by the same commendable prosperity, and protect their honor, he shuns no just motive. Gov. Wise and Col. Forney alike particiresponsibility, and frankly and fearlessly advances pate in the patronizing sentiment. In fact, we behis views upon every question which properly comes lieve this exemplary excess of friendship for the adbefore him. Believing the adoption of the Lecomp- ministration and of solicitude for the democratic of ton constitution by Congress to be paramount to all ganization, is what distinguishes the democratic from other questions now before it-as it settles and re- the black-republican branch of the coalition which noves the cause of the later agitation of slavery has been formed to defeat the policy of the adminis-

tration and to disrupt the national party. Since the publication of the not-yet-forgotten dec laration of Governor Wise, in 1854, that "the ob republic may well be doubted-Mr. Buchanan does jections to the Nebraska-Kansas act were unauswer not hesitate to proclaim his convictions of duty un- able, but never insuperable," we believe that gentle man has not been distinguished as an advocate or defender of that notable measure, which has been a erately, he is not likely to falter in its support, and cardinal test of democratic orthodoxy from the time

Governor Wise, it must be recollected, is an en-If there should be seen a single democrat to wathusiast in his espousals of public measures, supver, suspicion of infidelity to the party must neces porting them always "with heart and head, might sarily arise. The battle will be fierce, but it will not and main," where he supports them at all; and the fact that he has signalized himself in no special man-If patriotic services deserve reward at the hands ner or important crisis, in the championship of this of the people when displayed on the field of battle, measure, has itself sufficiently attested his lukewarmthey no less deserve it when displayed in civil life. | ness, if not indifference, to its success. The act was And equally true is it that the people always frown passed in the face of the violent opposition of upon treason and cowardice. Who is a true friend the entire black-republican party, of the great to the administration that can hesitate to give his body of the old whig party, and of the then rising warm and cordial support to a measure which, know-nothing party; and, though Gov. Wise was like that referred to, promises so much good not in actual co-operation with this motley opposito the country? Who has more personal and po- tion in their formidable resistance to the measure litical reputation at stake than he who leads neither was he lending his support, or even counteand heads the democratic army? Let his panance, to the democracy in their struggle in its betriotism and courage animate the true democracy half. As Gov. Wise was indifferent to the enactment of the measure, at a time of great effort and stand by the constitution and the Union; and if by struggle to its friends, it has simply followed, as treasonable hands they should be sacrificed, he matter of course, that now, in the decisive struggle will go down with them, their last and unflinching for the consummation of the measure in its applica supporter. But we have no fear of any such result. tion to Kansas, he is found in conflict with the dem-With no aim but duty before him, he must be victo- ocratic organization, esteeming his individual opin rious ; the principles which he represents must ine ions superior to those of the great body of the party evitably triumph; and the victory will shed lustre on a test measure. Considering his antecedents on on his name in history; while those who desert him, this subject, it has very naturally come to pass that and abandon their party, can have no claim to that letters are now solicited with eagerness from him by ophonor and gratitude to which the true patriot is al- position meetings in the northern cities, and that a ways justly entitled. Sworn to support the consti- saults by him upon the policy of the party and administration in regard to this measure are received sions not clearly and unquestionably legal; and to with gusto by the coalition through all the length

in the pathway of the law and the constitution. Let Whatever political relations, therefore, between